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ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS TO BEGIN OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Statement

JN211342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Chairman Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, arrived in Damascus at 1115 GMT today on an official and friendly visit to the country. He is leading a party and state delegation. President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of the welcoming delegation.

Also meeting Todor Zhivkov at the ramp were Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of presidential affairs and head of the honor escort; Syrian Ambassador to Bulgaria 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir; and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

Upon arrival at the guest palace, President Zhivkov made a statement in which he said: I would like to express to my friend Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, my thanks and appreciation for this generous invitation to visit Syria, which he extended to us and to the party and state delegation. I have the pleasure of visiting your beautiful and sunny country for the second time.

There can be no doubt that the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples has existed for many centuries. However, I would like to point out that during the past 10 years, the comprehensive and complete friendship between our two states has been strengthened. Indeed, as a result of the talks that are being conducted between President Hafiz al-Asad and I in Damascus and Sofia, our relations have been given new impetus, which in turn has opened up a new scope for cooperation and for the promotion of relations between our two states. Doubtlessly we will discuss issues of common interest in a spirit of fraternity, so that these relations will be promoted and strengthened.

President Zhivkov added: We will also discuss current urgent issues, which will help us to achieve a new impetus to strengthening bilateral relations. The Bulgarian people highly appreciate the Arab Syrian people's heroic struggle against imperialism, reaction and Zionism. We highly appreciate Syria's principled policy, whose purpose is to settle the Middle East crisis and establish a just peace in the region. We in the Bulgarian People's Republic unreservedly stand at your side and are helping your country as much as we are able to do so, so that you can achieve your people's prosperity, happiness and victory.

The Bulgarian president concluded: I would like to take this opportunity, the opportunity of my arrival in the friendly Syrian land, to convey the Bulgarian people's fraternal regards to the Arab Syrian people. I would also like to convey my personal regards to my friend and the Bulgarian people's friend, President Hafiz al-Asad, wishing him and your people further successes in your struggle for the success of the just Arab issues and of friendly and fraternal Syria's cause.

Beginning of Official Talks

AU222006 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Damascus, April 22, (BTA special correspondent)--The formal talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president of Bulgaria and Mr Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'ath) Party and president of Syria, took place here this morning.

During the talks a satisfaction was expressed with the development so far of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. New projects, initiatives and ideas for furthering the links of cooperation in the sphere of the economy were discussed at the talks.

Possibilities were reviewed and programmes drawn up for a substantial expansion in the Bulgarian participation in the designing of large-scale irrigation systems in Syria. An agreement in principle was reached to [word indistinct] the construction of agro-industrial complexes in Syria, in which the Bulgarian experience will be used.

Questions related to the cooperation in the spheres of the electrification--the construction of transmission lines, the electrification of agriculture and the delivery of electrical facilities--also figured on the agenda of the talks.

Projects were outlined for closer links of cooperation in the sphere of transport--for the development of direct transport links between the two countries, for expansion of cooperation in the road, water and rail transport in view of the "central" position of both Bulgaria and Syria in their geographical regions. Some trends to be followed in the industrial cooperation, too, were specified, namely in the manufacture of building materials, in the electronic and the electrical industries.

An agreement in principle was reached on further intensifying cooperation in the sphere of sciences and technology--sending Bulgarian specialists to Syria to render technical assistance and for Bulgaria to receive Syrian cadres for the purposes of specialization and qualification. The two parties to the talks agreed that the prospects for economic cooperation now outlined have set up the preconditions for bilateral trade to double in the coming years through the means of conventional trade and first of all through long-term joint production.

As a result of today's talks and the agreements reached, the preconditions have been laid to carry out the transition to a new stage in the all-round economic cooperation, when the defining role will belong to long-term programmes for joint investments and organization of joint economic activity. On this basis an agreement was reached for Bulgaria and Syria to exchange information on their socioeconomic plans in the 1981-1985 period, which confirms the trend towards lasting and stable economic ties.

During the talks views were exchanged on the international situation today. Complete identity of the two sides' stands on the cardinal international issues was found. A common anxiety was voiced over the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the stepped up activity of imperialist circles, and the reactionary forces aimed against detente and disarmament, against understanding and cooperation between peoples.

Particular attention was paid to the Middle East, where the situation became complicated in the wake of the separate Camp David accords. The imperialist forces and Zionism are trying to expand their military presence in the region. They are trying to set up a new military-political alliance aimed against the Arab and African national liberation movement. Concern was voiced over the stepped up imperialist attempts at fomenting tension in the Near East, at fanning up a campaign of hostility against the states in the region and at increasing their military presence there.

The two parties in the talks expressed their common determination to fight against the deterioration of the international situation, against the policy of the imperialists, the Zionists and the reactionary forces, for furthering the goals of detente, for the achievement of lasting and just peace in the Middle East, for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual interest.

Expressing his concern over the recent attempts by certain imperialist circles and reactionary forces at aggravating the international situation, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed again Bulgaria's resolute stand: "The policy of the imperialist circles is perilous, futureless, and we resolutely condemn it. The Bulgarian people are firm believers in the future of detente."

The Bulgarian leader emphasized that the Afghanistan events were not at all the beginning of aggravating the international situation, as the reaction maintained.

They were used as a pretext to intensify the militaristic trends and for the creation of conflict situations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the reaction aimed at restoring the military, strategical, political and economic rule of imperialism in the Middle and Near East, at dividing the Arab peoples and tearing them away from their most faithful friends and allies--the socialist community states.

Expressing his anxiety over the confrontation in the Middle East, which kept going for [word indistinct] and became particularly strong after Israel's aggression and after the Camp David separate accords, he stressed: "We think that under the complicated circumstances now more than ever it is necessary for the progressive Arab force and regimes to act in a united anti-imperialist front for a just and all-embracing settlement of the Middle East crisis".

Mr Todor Zhivkov is of the opinion that the decisions of the conference of the steadfastness countries, which was held in Tripoli a few days ago, and the conference in Damascus are a worthy reply to those who try to disunite the countries and peoples.

He appreciated highly Syria's role in consolidating the unity and solidarity of all the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces in the Arab countries, in their successful opposition to the schemes of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

In conclusion, explaining Bulgaria's known stand on the Middle East issue, Mr Todor Zhivkov assured his Syrian friends that in the struggle for doing away the aftermath of the Israeli aggression; for establishing a durable and just peace in the Middle East, they would have Bulgaria's absolute and selfless backing.

Meeting With 'Arafat

AU221926 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus, April 22, (BTA special correspondent)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, who is on an official visit to Syria, received Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

During the talks, they exchanged views in the situation in the Middle East and on the struggle of the Palestine people in the light of the decisions made at the Tripoli summit conference of the steadfastness and confrontation front.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reiterated full support for the struggle of the Palestine people under the leadership of the P.L.O. for the achievement of their legitimate rights, their rights to self-determination and the foundation of an independent state included.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat thanked the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Government of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people for the selfless moral and material aid rendered to the Palestinian people in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces.

Talks with Syrian Communist Leader

AU221910 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus, April 22, (BTA special correspondent)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, who is on an official visit to Syria, met Mr Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party.

At the meeting which proceeded in an exceptionally warm and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on some topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement, and on issues concerning the further strengthening and expansion of the links of cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

The two party leaders said that the forthcoming meeting of the European communist and workers' parties in Paris will have an important significance for the further intensification of efforts at strengthening the peace in Europe and the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RETURNS FROM IRAQ

AU230946 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 80 p 2

[BTA report: "The Minister of Foreign Affairs Returns From Iraq"]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned from Baghdad last night. Petur Mladenov had paid an official visit to that country at the invitation of Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was welcomed by deputy ministers and high-ranking officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(Riyad H. al-Hadami), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iraqi Embassy in Sofia, was also among those present at the airport.

Joint Statement on Visit

JN202053 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Apr 80

["Text" of Iraqi-Bulgarian joint statement issued in Baghdad on 20 April 1980]

[Text] At the invitation extended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov paid an official and friendly visit to Iraq from 19-20 April 1980.

Petur Mladenov was received by Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of Iraq, to whom he delivered a message from Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The two ministers held talks and stressed that relations between Iraq and Bulgaria, which are based on friendship and mutual understanding, are of strategic importance.

They expressed their government's wish to develop these relations. The two sides agreed to undertake concrete steps in this respect, including exchanging visits on various levels. They also reviewed international issues of mutual interest. The two ministers reaffirmed their support for the inalienable national rights of the Arab Palestinian people.

Petur Mladenov expressed his deep thanks to Dr Sa'dun Hammadi for the hospitality and warm welcome he and the delegation accompanying him were accorded during their visit to Iraq. He extended an invitation to Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was gladly accepted.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRG SHOWING 'DYNAMIC' DEVELOPMENT

AU221530 Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 22 (BTA)--The economic ties between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany are developing at a dynamic rate. This is the evaluation made by the two countries' commission on the problems of the economic, industrial and technological cooperation. The commission, which had here its regular session, found out that a substantial progress had been made [words indistinct] of cooperation--joint industrial cooperation, the setting up of joint societies, joint entry at third markets. In the opinion of the two sides, great are the possibilities for the achievement of further development of cooperation in the chemical and the petrochemical industry, the mining industry, geological prospecting, the manufacture of freezing equipment, ceramics industry, etc.

The 1979 data have it that the Federal Republic of Germany takes the fifth place in the Bulgarian foreign trade, after the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia, and the first place in Bulgaria's trade with the industrially developed and the developing countries. Last year Bulgaro-FRG trade amounted to 446.888 million in foreign exchange (136.2 million of Bulgarian exports and 310.6 million of FRG imports). The share of the FRG in the Bulgarian foreign trade is about 3 percent and in her trade with the industrially developed countries 20 percent. Bulgaria maintains business contacts with a number of the most famous West German firms, such as Thyssen, Aeg-Telefunken, Krupp, Hoechst, Daimler-Benz, Siemens, GHH, etc.

MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES

AU231024 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA)--A Mongolian parliamentary delegation led by Mr N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the People's Great Hural, is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly. The talks held with Bulgarian parliamentarians have shown that the possibilities are at hand for further enriching and expanding the ties between the two countries.

Bulgaro-Mongolian trade relations date back to 1956 when a mutual delivery agreement was signed. In 1980 trade has risen 15 times over 1957. Economic, scientific and technological contacts date back to 1963 when the first Bulgaro-Mongolian scientific and technological cooperation commission was set up.

With Bulgarian assistance the Mongolians have built up a meat-packing combine in Choybalsan, the Georgi Dimitrov fur and leather factory in Darhan, etc. A vegetable and fruit depository is now under construction in the Sharin-Hol Agro-industrial complex, and facilities are being assembled in the pig-breeding farm in Ulaanbaatar. A canning factory and a brick-making one are to be soon brought on stream. Since 1966 Bulgaria and Mongolia are working under a joint geologo-prospecting programme. Some rare metals have been discovered.

Many Bulgarians work on Mongolia's industrial sites. Bulgaria is training cadres for the Mongolian economy.

RUDE PRAVO: WEST FEARS CONFRONTATION OF CULTURAL VALUES

AU221625 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 80 p 3

[Vitezslav Rzounek article: "Culture in the Service of the People: On the 110th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Birth"]

[Excerpts] Exchanges Does Not Mean Diversion

It is still vividly in our memory what extraordinary importance the capitalist countries attributed to the part of the [Helsinki] Final Act on peaceful cooperation (1975) that includes provisions on the exchange of cultural values as part of peaceful coexistence. However, as soon as the imperialist circles convinced themselves that cultural exchange could not be mistaken for ideological diversion, when the moment for the actual confrontation of cultural and artistic values arrived, Carter's administration assumed an attitude that demonstrates the real cultural standards of its representatives: It prohibited cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union, it forbade Soviet culture's and art's entry into the United States.

The reason is quite simple: In the attempt to defend and to save imperialism's collapsing power positions, U.S. political circles--this time even with the leadership of the U.S. President--are trying by any means to blacken the Soviet Union and socialist countries. After all, the U.S. citizen could hardly believe that the country whose works of culture and art convey a message of beauty and freedom, based on a profoundly humane attitude precisely to the ordinary person, can be the alleged "danger" to the future of mankind. In the confrontation of real values this propaganda would prove itself mendacious. While the socialist culture is alive and creative, the Western cultural authorities have been noting for years that culture and arts are in a crisis in the West.

However, that is only one aspect of the matter. The confrontation of real cultural values--which socialist art can approach without anxiety, but which the Carter administration is justly afriad of--has yet another implication. In such a confrontation the cultural authorities and also the people's masses would inevitably discover that everything that is capable of life in the arts of the Western countries is oriented toward goals that have already become a social reality in the socialist arts, a concrete reality of intellectual life. Hence the fear of confrontation, hence the efforts for cultural isolation, the attempt to preserve a detached "culture" of modern Purishkevitshs, Gutshkoys and those similar to them.

CHNOUPEK'S TALKS, ACTIVITIES IN KUWAIT REPORTED

AU220920 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Report by an unnamed CTK special correspondent: "The Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti Talks Have Ended; Both Countries Interested in Further Expanding Cooperation; B. Chnoupek Visited Largest Kuwaiti Oil Refinery"]

[Text] Kuwait, 17 April--Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Kuwait, continued his talks with Shaykh Jabir al-'Ali as'Salim as'Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, on Thursday.

The minister noted that in the course of a fairly short span of time a good foundation has successfully been created for Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti relations, which are following an ever upward trend. They also noted with satisfaction that all prerequisites exist for their further bilaterally beneficial development, not only in the political but especially in the trade and economic sphere. For example, Kuwait is interested in Czechoslovak installations for the petrochemical industry, in Czechoslovak participation in the construction of electricity power plants, cement works and enterprises manufacturing prefabricated elements, in Czechoslovak assistance in the construction of water projects and in deliveries for the food industry.

The two sides also emphasized the development of cultural relations, particularly in music, art and museums, in education, medical and recreational care and in the sphere of scientific-technical cooperation, consisting above all of sending additional experts to Kuwait. In all these spheres the cooperation between the CSSR and the state of Kuwait is developing satisfactorily and can also be extended to further nontraditional spheres.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, also acquainted his Kuwaiti counterpart with Czechoslovakia's views on the current international situation, with the CSSR's participation--coordinated with the other socialist countries--in an active pursuit of lasting peace and of the policy of the relaxation of international tension in Europe and other parts of the world. He also valued the support which Kuwait has given to the Czechoslovak draft declaration on international cooperation aimed at achieving the disarmament objectives approved at the latest United Nations General Assembly.

The two ministers informed one another about the views of their governments on the possibility of resolving the situation in southern and southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, on the liquidation of other hotbeds of tension in the world and on problems of disarmament and of international economic relations.

The same day, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs had talks with oil minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah on some topical questions concerning the two countries' cooperation in the economic sphere and about its prospects.

Afterwards, Minister Chnoupek discussed some of the main aspects of the development of the Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti relations and the current international situation with 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs.

After the official Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti talks ended, Minister Chnoupek paid a visit to Kuwait's largest oil refinery in As-Subayhiyah, about 50 kilometers south of the Kuwaiti capital.

AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY, BILATERAL COOPERATION NOTED

LD220928 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--The two years which have elapsed since the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan brought, despite the considerable obstacles created by domestic and external reaction, major achievements in the social and democratic development of the country.

Czechoslovakia welcomed the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan and fully supports its people in their struggle for freedom, national independence and democracy. It is ready to grant Afghanistan allround aid in its efforts to consolidate and develop the economic and social gains.

As Vasil Bilak, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, said at the recent session of the committee devoted to ideology, Czechoslovakia highly appreciates the policy of Afghanistan, particularly its determination to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to develop friendship and cooperation with all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

The people of Czechoslovakia resolutely reject the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign of the imperialist states trying to make use of the events in Afghanistan to heighten tension in international relations. This view was expressed by Czechoslovak working people in a number of statements and resolutions.

The traditional friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan have become firmer after the victory of the April 1978 revolution, especially thanks to the visit to Afghanistan last year by a Czechoslovak delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, and to the talks held recently in Prague with an Afghan delegation led by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy premier.

Bilateral relations are expanding especially in the economic sphere. Under consideration is construction of a number of plants in Afghanistan--cement plants, tractor assembly plants, power stations, breweries, etc. Also deepening is cooperation in education. During the recent visit of Anahita Ratebzad, Afghan minister of education, Czechoslovakia offered Afghanistan assistance in cadre training. Within the framework of cultural relations, Czechoslovakia decided to increase the number of scholarships granted to Afghan students at Czechoslovak institutions of higher learning, and to enable Afghan experts to acquire experience in Czechoslovak radio, television and cinematography.

On the basis of an agreement on cooperation in health, Czechoslovakia sent specialists to Afghanistan, and offered post-graduate courses to Afghan doctors and training for other health personnel. Friendly relations are expanding also between youth and women's organizations and trade unions of the two countries.

ANTI-MARXIST ORIENTATION OF 'AFRICAN SOCIALISM' EXAMINED

AU230953 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 80 p 6

[Karel Lacina article: "The Struggles of Contemporary Africa: Ideological Confrontation"]

[Summary] The current intensification of the struggle of the advocates of a socialist orientation on the African Continent against the reactionary bourgeoisie, remnants of the feudal class and their foreign allies is an indication that Africa of 1980 is no longer a reliable rear of imperialism, as Western ideologues were trying to convince the world in the fifties.

"Pan-Africanism and Negritude"

In the fifties the strengthening resistance to imperialism in Africa found its expression in various philosophical and ideological concepts that stressed the need for a united course of action by the whole of Africa--in the English-speaking colonies it was the philosophy of pan-Africanism and in the Francophone countries it was the ideology of negritude, which emphasized African traditions and identity. One of the protagonists of this ideology was the present president of Senegal, Leopold-Sedar Senghor. [paragraph continues]

"However, soon it became apparent that the representatives of negritude were trying to respond to some racist elements in the French colonial policy not from internationalist but from regionally nationalist, and sometimes even extremely nationalist, positions. They attributed the black race with special abilities for perceiving the world intuitively and contrasted it with the 'dehumanizing' white technological civilization. They deliberately idealized some archaic elements in the life of the African rural areas, especially the reactionary tribal traditions. Emotionalism, a close interaction with nature and tribal collectivism were presented as 'eternal' values. Negritude was thus formed as the ideological concept of certain groups of the African bourgeoisie, groups that were to come to power later on, which were trying to enlist the broad strata of the population for its goals."

In the sixties and in the seventies negritude was to become one of the weapons aimed against Marxism-Leninism.

"Unscientific Assertions"

"With increasing openness Senghor and his followers began to claim that the scientific doctrine of the workers class is unacceptable for countries, in which, allegedly, the 'religious masses' prevail. They have stated more than once that the laws governing social development discovered by the classics of Marxism-Leninism are allegedly not valid in Africa and have declared the solidarity of the European proletariat with the Africans' struggle to be a 'romantic myth.' They defend capitalism that, in their view, has the prerequisites for a long-term development. The ideologists of negritude, who call for 'class appeasement,' thus rank themselves among the advocates of various concepts of bourgeois and reformist 'socialism.' It is no accident that the Socialist Internationale of the West European social-democratic parties voice increasing support for Senghor's 'teachings' and that its representatives have elected Senghor one of vice presidents of that organization."

The assertions about the allegedly exceptional character of the African Continent are finding expression in various forms of so-called African socialism, all of which proclaim that Marxism-Leninism is not acceptable for the broad strata of the population. Particularly dangerous is the so-called authentic socialism of Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zaire, one of the most reactionary African politicians. Mobutu, just as Senghor, emphasizes the traditions of African culture and declares that European--Marxist-Leninist--influences are alien to it. The main objective of "authenticism" is to strengthen Mobutu's personal position and to assert the interests of the Zaire bourgeoisie and of the imperialist monopolies linked with it. The political mission of other varieties of "African socialism"--in Kenya, Zambia, Tunisia and elsewhere--could be characterized similarly.

"Maoism as a Parasite"

"Not only the political and ideological representatives of the imperialist states of Western Europe and the United States but also Maoists are trying at present to attach themselves as parasites on the various models of 'African socialism.' Today in Africa the PRC is trying, above all, to discredit the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community." The Maoists propagate the doctrine about the need to protect the countries of Africa against the "hegemonism of the two superpowers." They try to take advantage of the relatively influential economic position of the Chinese minority in some countries in order to propagage Chinese policy, as was the case in Mauritius, the Comoro Islands and some countries of East and central Africa, and they try to gain influence in the political and economic life, in social organizations, especially youth organizations, and in the armed forces.

"The Maoists would also like to form pro-Chinese factions in various ruling political parties. They support reactionary political organizations fighting against revolutionary Marxist-Leninist parties in Angola and Ethiopia and support Mobutu and other reactionary African politicians.

"The stepped up activity of bourgeois, social-democratic and Maoist politicians and ideologues on the African Continent is determined mainly by their resistence to the successes achieved by the most progressive forces of Africa. This is documented by the fact that in this part of the world an ever increasing number of people identify with the principles of a socialist orientation, especially after the victory of the people in the former Portuguese colonies." Apart from those colonies positive changes have also been carried out in the People's Republic of the Congo, in Madagascar, Benin and, in certain respects, also in Tanzania. The programs of the national liberation movements in southern Africa are also imbued with revolutionary, democratic ideas.

"Contemporary Africa represents a very dynamically developing continent. An ever increasing number of Africans are convincing themselves with their own eyes that capitalism does not insure the prospect of the elimination of the centuries-old backwardness. That is why a third of the Subsaharan African countries identify with the ideas of socialist orientation. The activity of progressive forces that study scientific socialism is growing. Their active political and ideological struggle represents a more than promising basis for development in the eighties."

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONIES, MEETING MARKING LENIN'S BIRTH

Ceremony in Prague

LD221314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] To mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a solemn ceremony was held at his statue at October Revolution Square in Prague today. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCI Central Committee and president of the republic, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium honored the memory of the leader of the world's proletariat by placing a wreath at the statue. Those attending the ceremony were Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ; and Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front.

To the tune of the march of fallen revolutionaries, representatives of the Czech National Council, the Czech Government and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, too, paid their homage to this genius.

Officials of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, led by Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin, also came to bow to the memory of the founder of the Soviet state. Representatives of Prague's municipal party and state bodies and of Prague's sixth municipal district, laid a wreath of red flowers at Vladimir Ilich Lenin's statue.

The solemn ceremony, at which a military unit formed the honor guard with its combat banner, concluded with the Internationale.

Ceremony in Bratislava

LD230330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] To mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a solemn commemorative ceremony was held in Bratislava today. At the statue of Valdimir Ilich Lenin, on the square bearing his name, pioneers in their uniforms formed a guard of honor.

A joint bouquet of flowers from the CPSL Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government was placed at the statue by Hozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Jan Janik and Ludovit Pezlar; member of the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee Michal Zezulak; chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL, Miloslav Boda; and representatives of the parties and social organizations of the National Front.

A joint bouquet of the consulate general of the Soviet Union and the Soviet military command in Bratislava was placed by Vadim Stepanov, the Soviet consul general.

Homage was paid to the eternal memory of the founder of the CPSU and the first socialist state in the world, by placing flowers at his statue, by the delegations of party and state bodies of the capital city of Slovakia headed by Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava; and by representatives of the west Slovak region headed by Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Regional party committee. The solemn ceremony was concluded by singing the Internationale.

Meeting in Prague

LD230946 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Summary] A meeting on Lenin's birth anniversary was held in the Smetana theatre in Prague today. "It was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; other members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova; and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka."

FOJTIK ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV ON LENINISM

LD172333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The personality and the work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the significance of Leninism for our communist party, society and the world today were the subject of an all-regional aktiv of party officials at Usti Nad Labem today addressed by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He stressed that Leninism, this most progressive ideology, constantly has to be developed in a creative manner and defended against all its enemies. [passage indistinct] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, this afternoon paid a visit to the regional studio of Czechoslovak radio at Usti Nad Labem. Its director, [name indistinct], briefed the guest about the problems of broadcasting and about the work of editors, engineers and program workers. Comrade Fojtik later inspected the studios.

SECURITY CORPS HOLD IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Conference Opens 17 April

AU220903 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 80 p 2

[Report by (SP): "Culmination of the Celebrations of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the National Security Corps: In the Spirit of Revolutionary Traditions"]

[Text] Prague 17 April--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the National Security Corps [SNB], a 2-day ideological conference began in Prague on Thursday. It is devoted to the SNB's revolutionary traditions in connection with the tasks of the security policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state. The event was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Jaromir Obzina, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of the interior. The delegation further consisted of Comrades Josef Jung and Stefan Lazar, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments and interior ministers of the Czech and Slovak socialist republics.

The conference was opened by Jan Pjescak, deputy CSSR minister of interior, who welcomed representatives of the USSR security bodies and of the Soviet Army; Miroslav Novak, People's Militia chief of staff; Jan Fejes, prosecutor general and other representatives of state bodies.

Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of the interior, delivered the main report, in which, among other things, he emphasized that the history of our party, the most recent history of our nations and the history of the SNB and the Ministry of Interior's troops constitute an important and inexhaustible source for the patriotic and international education of members of the coming generation of the SNB and the Ministry of Interior's troops. Only through their adoption and knowledge will the young generation be able to develop the legacy of the preceding generations. They are bound to it by their honor and respect for those who, by their work and their lives, created the today already revolutionary combat traditions of the SNB.

In another part of his speech, Comrade Obzina evaluated the results achieved by the security bodies in the past 5 years in the struggle against crime and reactionary, subversive and counterrevolutionary forces, and against foreign imperialist intelligence agencies and in the struggle to strengthen the security of the Czechoslovak state borders. "In our work," the CSSR minister of interior stressed, "we will continue to apply educational, preventive and prophylactic measures and prosecute any violation of our socialist constitution, socialist laws and socialist legal order while consistently respecting socialist legality." At the conference, selected collectives and individuals of the SNB and of the Ministry of Interior's troops were presented high state decorations--the Order of the Red Star--bestowed upon them by the CSSR president. The conference continues with a discussion of the report and of the theoretical work "The Review of the SNB History."

Conference Ends 19 April

AU220904 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 80 p 2

[Report in column "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."]

[Text] An ideological conference marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the National Security Corps [SNB] ended in Prague on Friday. Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, delivered a report devoted to the revolutionary traditions of the party, the people, the SNB and the Ministry of Interior's troops in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session.

LER ADDRESSES AKTIV ON NEW SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

AU221815 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Apr 80 p 2

[CTK report: "Struggle for a Change in Thinking: On the Perfection of the System of Planned Management"]

[Text] An all-Slovak aktiv, devoted to the set of measures designed to perfect the system of planned management of the national economy after the year 1980, was held in Bratislava yesterday. It was attended by lecturers of the CPSL central and regional committees, pedagogues of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, selected party functionaries and representatives of the media of mass information and propaganda.

The aktiv, which was chaired by J. Skoda, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, was also attended by B. Travnicek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat and editor-in-chief of PRAVDA. The main report on the political and economic aspects of the set of measures was delivered by L. Ler, chairman of the government committee for questions concerning the planned management of the national economy and CSSR minister of finance. He underlined that the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the set of measures initiates an important stage in the planned management of the national economy. That is why it is vitally essential to step up the struggle for a change in thinking, habits and approaches, in light of the demanding nature of the tasks of the eighties. He pointed to the internationalist significance of the set of measures as an inseparable part of the joint efforts of the socialist countries to consistently utilize the fundamental reserve of raising the performance and efficiency of the national economies--that is, management. He analyzed in detail the determining features of the set of measures, especially the target-oriented and programmatic approach in planning and the reinforcement of the normative elements and of the mutual interlinking of the components of the plan and stressed the need to deepen the unity of the plan and khozraschet. In this context he particularly stressed the role of science and technology as the main axis of management and the determining condition of the plan's comprehensiveness. The principles of the set of measures can only be implemented in practice if we succeed in breaking the barrier of routine and stereotyped approaches, he stressed in conclusion.

Comrade Ler then answered questions of the participants of the aktiv, which pertained to some specific problems connected with elaborating and preparing to implement the set of measures.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION PAY 1-WEEK VISIT TO BELGIUM

Arrival 21 April

LD211342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels (ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the GDR's People's Chamber led by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Brussels on Monday.

The 1-week visit, for which talks with leading Belgian politicians are planned, is taking place at the invitation of Senate President Edward Leemans and president of the Chamber of Deputies Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.

The delegation was cordially welcomed at Brussels airport by President Nothomb as well as senators and deputies from several groups. The delegation consists of representatives from various groups and committees of the People's Chamber.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD212337 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which arrived in Brussels today, laid a wreath this afternoon at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The delegation also visited the Brussels town hall.

22 April Activities

LD222342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels--Parliamentarians' responsibility for the international process of detente and effective disarmament measures was underlined in talks held today in Brussels between a GDR People's Chamber delegation led by its president, Horst Sindermann, and prominent Belgian politicians. The delegation held morning talks with President of the Belgian Senate Edward Leemans and the president of the Chamber of Representatives, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb. Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee also held a meeting today with Jose Desmarets, deputy prime minister and defense minister of the acting Belgian Government.

During the talks it was pointed out that relations between the parliaments of the two countries are developing positively and play a leading role in bilateral cooperation. Meetings between representatives of the states gave important stimuli to the process of detente. There was no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The interlocutors advocated increased efforts to secure peace in Europe in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Peace would also be served by constructively preparing and holding the Madrid meeting, where the parliaments of the GDR and Belgium could make an important contribution.

Horst Sindermann said that the GDR was aware of its role in consolidating security and stability, particularly in Europe. The vital interests of all peoples and states demanded concrete and binding disarmament steps to reduce arms and mass annihilation weapons.

Sindermann stressed that it is unacceptable for the military balance to be changed to the advantage of one side and gave attention to NATO's missile decision.

A policy of confrontation and revival of the cold war would put a strain on and jeopardize both bilateral and multilateral relations. The GDR would be consistent in pursuing a policy of peaceful relations and cooperation. Senate President Edward Leemans stated that the two countries shared common worries in view of the international development. The visit by a People's Chamber delegation was a good basis for further developing all-round relations between Belgium and the GDR.

During Sindermann's discussion with Deputy Prime Minister Jose Desmarets, it was noted that bilateral relations were developing steadily. Desmarets stressed that both countries, despite existing differences, could make joint efforts for peace. Through their cooperation the GDR and Belgium could make the necessary contributions toward detente, security and disarmament.

HONECKER RECEIVES ALGERIAN DELEGATION

LD230312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Tuesday received the National Liberation Front (FLN) delegation from Algeria, presently visiting the GDR, in the Central Committee building. The delegation is headed by Dr Mohamed Amir, member of the FLN Central Committee Political Bureau.

During the friendly discussion, Erich Honecker praised the Algerian people's great achievements under the FLN and the relations between the GDR and Algeria. During an exchange of views on the international situation, the representatives of the two parties stressed the need for cooperation among all peace-loving and progressive forces in the interests of securing peace and national and social liberation. In this respect Erich Honecker praised Algeria's constructive role within the nonaligned movement in the struggle against imperialism's course of confrontation.

Dr Mohamed Amir reported on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 4th FLN Congress as the basic direction for Algeria's further socialist development. These decisions represent a secure guarantee that the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will advance successfully along the socialist road. With the participation of the entire Algerian people, the FLN is preparing for an extraordinary congress that will resolve a number of further basic issues in the country's development.

Dr Amir reported in detail on Algeria's efforts to overcome the tension created in northwest Africa by imperialism by peaceful means. An absolute prerequisite for this is recognition of every people's right to self-determination. A settlement of the Middle East conflict is likewise only possible if the Arab people of Palestine's right to self-determination is recognized in full.

KRENZ COMMENTS ON FDJ DELEGATION'S SOUTHEAST ASIA VISIT

LD222323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2054 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Politburo candidate of the SED Central Committee, has assessed the 2-week visit by an FDJ delegation to the Southeast Asian fraternal countries as a journey of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Egon Krenz noted on Wednesday evening during the return of the delegation led by him that at all stops during the visits to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, tribute had been paid to the great solidarity manifested by the GDR youth to its friends and fighting comrades. Important results of the visit were the program up to 1985 of the further cooperation between the FDJ and the Ho Chi Minh Youth League and other agreements concluded with the youth organizations of Kampuchea and Laos.

AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION THANKS GDR FOR SOLIDARITY

AU231016 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 80 p 3

[Summary] In a press conference on Sunday in Berlin, Burhan Ghiassi, first secretary of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, underlined the firm affiliation of the young people with the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan and expressed cordial thanks for the aid granted by the people and the youth of the GDR. The Afghan friends laid a wreath at the memorial site of the socialists in Friedrichs Felde and at the Treptow memorial.

WEST BERLIN 'BORDER PROVACATEUR' SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS

AU220851 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Apr 80 p 1

[ADN report: "West Berlin Border Provacateur Sentenced; Grave Attacks on the GDR State Border Organized by the Springer Press"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 18 April the Berlin city court sentenced West Berlin resident Andreas Niederhausen to 15 years detention in accordance with Sections 102 and 106 of the Penal Code for serious crimes against the GDR. Together with other criminal elements Niederhausen, who has had several previous convictions for criminal offenses, repeatedly committed forcible attempts against the GDR state border from West Berlin territory. Through these attempts the life and health of GDR border troops were brutally endangered, and border safety installations were deliberately destroyed.

At the main trial it was again proved that the journalist Lutz-Peter Naumann, who works for the Springer publishing house and who is known as an accomplice of the secret service controlled Mierendorff gang, has been acting as inspirer and organizer of terrorist attempts against the GDR. Together with Niederhausen and other criminals, Naumann repeatedly organized meetings at his apartment in West Berlin where he outlined plans and gave out instructions for future and even more effective attempts against the GDR state border. Accomplices in the crimes were West Berliners Uwe Rathmann, Thomas Steinberger, Olaf Oehms, Detlep Grund, Hartmut Zack and Ingo Schramm. In the months July-August 1979 Niederhausen attacked members of the GDR border troops in various state border sectors, threatening to murder them, and throwing stones and Molotov cocktails.

On 28 August 1979, together with other provocateurs, he committed a serious attempt against the GDR state border by hurling a Molotov cocktail at members of the GDR security forces near the Oberbaum Bruecke GDR border checkpoint in the GDR capital, Berlin.

A member of the GDR border troops suffered injuries and considerable damage was caused by the explosion. At the trial, moreover, it was revealed that the provocateurs were observed during their criminal acts by members of the West Berlin Police without being hindered in their dangerous activities.

POLGAR COMMENTS ON EC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD222228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The 2-day consultations of EC foreign ministers has ended. Denes Polgar reports from Luxembourg on what they decided, and in particular whether and how the Nine are joining in Carter's anti-Iranian sanctions:

They want to have their cake and eat it too--this is how one could characterize the statement regarding Iran, on the basic principles of which the EC Foreign Ministerial Council this afternoon agreed in Luxembourg after a long debate. As is well known, U.S. President Carter exerted enormous pressure on his allies to follow his example, immediately break off diplomatic realtions with Tehran and introduce a general economic boycott against Iran.

The EC foreign ministers did not fulfill a single one of his demands completely. However, they gave in to U.S. pressure insofar as they introduced partial diplomatic and economic sanctions and [word indistinct] ban on arms sales, and they threatened Iran that if it does not release the U.S. hostages by 31 May, they will join the U.S. measures completely. Finally, the Nine decided that in any event they must express their solidarity with Washington, their main ally, and, as the U.S. President has constantly emphasized, their main protector.

However, it is to be doubted whether today's ambiguous Luxembourg statement will satisfy Carter. Probably not. During the debate, the EC foreign ministers were of the opinion that it would be a mistake to completely break off diplomatic and economic relations with Tehran, because someone else might then take the place of Western Europe. The expression of this opinion was virtually a veiled criticism of Carter's policy, the pursuance of which, according to several EC foreign ministers, would directly oblige Tehran to turn elsewhere, both on the diplomatic and economic levels, meaning thereby the USSR. On the other hand, stepping up Western European pressure on Iran, without immediately fulfilling the U.S. demands, but nevertheless by voicing Western Europe's solidarity, could hold Carter back from some sort of adventurist step that might have fateful consequences.

This consideration also played a role in accepting the compromise. In fact, no one expects today's statement to lead to the release of the hostages. However, the Nine are hoping that they have gained time, and that the U.S.-Iranian conflict will ease by the end of May without their being obliged actually to carry out the threat.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN MANUFACTURERS DELEGATION--A delegation of the Italian manufacturers' association (Confindustria) led by its president, Dr Guido Carli, has paid a visit to Hungary to discuss the expansion of Hungarian-Italian cooperation in trade and production with Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry; Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry; Lajos Rev, chairman of the National Corporation of Small Artisans; Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade; and directors general of producer and foreign trade enterprises. On Thursday, Odon Kallos, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Dr Guido Carli signed an agreement on future joint activity of the two organizations. The Italian delegation departed Budapest on 18 Apr. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr 80 p 4 AU]

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO UN SECRETARY ON DISARMAMENT

AU221012 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

["The Eighties, A Decade of Disarmament--The Supreme Goal Is a World Without Wars--The Reply of the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the Note From the UN Secretary General"]

[Text] PAP--In connection with the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 1979 that the eighties should be proclaimed a second decade of disarmament, the permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic at the United Nations handed over to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim a reply from the government of the Polish People's Republic concerning the tasks of the second decade of disarmament.

The reply notes that the seventies, which were proclaimed the first decade of disarmament, did not produce any radical progress in halting the arms race, but that they were a period of undeniable achievements in the development of the process of political detente and cooperation--especially in Europe--on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. A number of important international accords to curb the strategic arms race were signed, and the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was strengthened. Progress was achieved in working out further drafts of international accords to curb the arms race, and to advance the cause of general and complete disarmament. In 1978, the UN General Assembly held its first session on disarmament to outline a long-term disarmament program. The signing of the American-Soviet SALT II accord, and the agreement to continue negotiations to further curb and reduce strategic armaments, were positive elements of the stabilization of worldwide security.

The document recalls that Poland and other socialist countries in Europe in the seventies followed a policy whose supreme goal was to curb and reduce--on terms of reciprocity--almost every system of armaments and armed forces in central Europe. The reply notes that the beginning of the eighties has produced a complication in the international situation mainly through intensification of the arms race, through the efforts of some states to undermine the foundations of the policy of detente, and through attempts to return to the period of cold war. In its reply, the Government of the Polish People's Republic draws special attention to the negative results that could be created by the implementation of the NATO decision to produce and deploy in Western Europe new systems of the American nuclear missiles.

Stressing that the overriding goal of the policy followed by the Polish People's Republic is to preserve peace and achieve progress in disarmament, the Government of the Polish People's Republic deems it necessary to make intensive efforts in disarmament negotiations at all levels and in all directions, to ratify the SALT II accord, to complete the advanced draft accords and to make participation in disarmament accords universal.

The Polish note stresses that, always attaching great significance to detente in Europe, the Polish People's Republic takes the view that the CSCE decisions should be supplemented by new agreements in the sphere of military-political relations, involving reductions in armed forces and armaments on the continent, which is the area of largest concentration of armed forces in the world. The proposal made by the Eighth PZPR Congress that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe should be held in Warsaw opens the road to improving the general international climate. By encouraging decisions on halting the arms race in Europe, the conference would exert a positive impact on international security as a whole, and could become an important factor in stimulating general efforts in favor of disarmament in the eighties. It could also become an element for implementation of the goals and tasks of the second decade of disarmament.

The document sent to the UN secretary general outlines the goals and tasks of the second decade of disarmament. It notes among other things that it is necessary to give high priority to working out a comprehensive program for general and total disarmament. It also expresses the hope that a world disarmament conference will be convened in the eighties. Problems of nuclear disarmament, especially work on an international accord banning the development, production and military possession of new systems of mass destruction weapons, including neutron weapons, should occupy the most important place during the second decade of disarmament. Efforts should be made to bring about an accord on banning chemical weapons and on completely eliminating their stocks. The questions of reducing conventional armaments, of cutting military expenditure and of curbing the technological race of conventional arms should be solved in such a way as to preserve the principle of undiminished security of states and the principle of reciprocity of obligations and restrictions.

The reply of the Government of the Polish People's Republic states that much attention should be devoted to the problem of diverting some parts of military expenditures to finance development tasks, because if the arms race is not halted and if world disarmament is not implemented, the prospects for the world's socioeconomic development cannot be favorable.

Developing social consciousness toward peace is of crucial importance for the efforts to strengthen peace and international security. The goals and tasks outlined in the UN declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace should not only be propagated, but also actively implemented during the second decade of disarmament.

Poland takes the view, the reply states in conclusion, that the elements of the political struggle for peace and disarmament and efforts to achieve socioeconomic progress for nations and to develop societies' consciousness in line with the best models for building a world without wars and arms races, are indissolubly intertwined and should be expressed in continuous endeavors also during the second decade of disarmament proclaimed by the United Nations.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI, BABIUCH GREET SOVIET LEADERS

AU221214 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 80 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Edward Babiuch to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on the 35th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, Moscow:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Poland and the USSR, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and on behalf of the Polish people we convey fraternal greetings and cordial wishes to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and to the Soviet people.

That important act, the anniversary of which we are celebrating today, has played a fundamental role in developing new relations between our states and peoples--relations based on the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The alliance with the Soviet Union, which was sealed with blood shed in common in the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressor, is a guarantee of the security of our country and of the inviolability of its borders. It is also an important factor in strengthening the unity and power of the socialist states' community, and thus a crucial element of stabilizing relations in Europe. The Polish people will never forget the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance immediately after the war and during the reconstruction of our country's economy. All through the postwar period, Polish-Soviet cooperation has been and is of crucial significance for Poland's socialist development.

The distinctive feature of the present Polish-Soviet relations is dynamic development in all spheres. The cooperation between the two parties and states is intensifying, and the friendship linking the Polish and Soviet peoples is gaining in strength. Mutual economic cooperation, which is implemented bilaterally as well as within the framework of the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration, is wide-ranging. Polish-Soviet cultural and scientific cooperation, which is becoming increasingly richer in its content and form, is developing favorably. Bound by friendship and alliance, and invariably observing the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, Poland and the USSR continue to make, in common with the other socialist community states, an important contribution to the struggle for the consolidation of peace, national security and the development of international cooperation. People's Poland will continue to do all it can to deepen the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and to strengthen their political-defense organization of the Warsaw Pact.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of this important jubilee, we wish you and the fraternal Soviet people further success in communist construction and in the struggle for peace and the triumph of great Lenin's ideas.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

ENGINEERING MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD201500 Warsaw PAP in English 1317 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Algiers, 20 April, PAP--Polish Minister of Engineering Industry Aleksander Kopec paid an official visit to Algeria. He was received by Minister of Heavy Industry Mohamed Liassine, Minister of Light Industry Said Ait-Messaoudene, Minister of Hydraulic, Brahim Brahimia and Minister of Public Workd Ahmed Ali Ghazali. Minister Kopec also talked with representatives of some other Algerian economic ministries interested in contacts with Poland. Both sides discussed the prospects for starting broad permanent and mutually advantageous cooperation between many branches of the Polish and Algerian engineering industries in the nearest future. It was stated that the best prospects for cooperation exist in the production of trucks, buses, radio and TV sets [passage indistinct]. The Polish side declared its readiness to exchange know-how in the [word indistinct] labour organization and industrial development. During the talks, which took place in a matter-of-fact and friendly mood, both sides expressed interest in the further development of contacts between both countries' industries, in long-term, allround cooperation between Poland and Algeria and in developing technological cooperation between both countries. During his stay Minister Kopec visited a number of leading Algerian engineering and heavy industry plants in Constantine, Oran and Sidi bel Abbes, the El Hadjar metallurgical works and oilfields and refineries in Hassi Messaud.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECLINES TO PARTICIPATE IN PARIS CP MEETING

AU230755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/4/1980--The letter of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party regarding the invitation to participate in a meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe was released in Bucharest on April 23--here is the full text of the document:

The letter of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party

Dear comrades,

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party has most carefully considered the invitation to take part in a Paris meeting of the European communist and workers' parties on April 28 and 29 devoted to the problems of peace and disarmament.

Indeed, the cessation of the arms race, which is a constantly heavier burden to the peoples and a serious threat to the world security, disarmament and the promotion of a new policy of peace and detente are central issues of the world today that the communist parties must pay special attention to. However, these issues can be approached with good results starting from the aggregate of factors that cause the aggravation of the current international situation, from the specific conditions of the world political life and from the ways to be followed to overcome this negative state of affairs.

Our party is deeply concerned for the present evolution of the international life, for the mounting tension that put the peoples' peace and independence in jeopardy, adding to the danger of a new military confrontation with unpredictable consequences. We therefore consider that everything possible should be done for the resumption and continuation of the process of detente, for the settlement of the serious problems facing mankind. In this spirit, the Romanian Communist Party is and takes firm action for collaboration and solidarity to be strengthened with the communist and workers' parties, as well as with the socialist and social-democratic parties, for tension to be stopped, security and peace be achieved in Europe and throughout the world.

A meeting of the communist parties of Europe, even if its scope is limited, should thoroughly be prepared in advance for the exact definition by common agreement of the aims and objectives it sets to attain. All the more is this required as there are questions of the international life, of the world revolutionary movement included, on which divergencies and differences of opinions are known to exist. The meeting scheduled to take place in Paris was not preceded by a suchlike thorough preparation and notwithstanding the very important problems on its agenda, it does not set to give an answer to the acute questions of the international life of concern to the peoples today, to establish the concrete measures for their fastest possible resolution. If such a meeting is held by the end of April without a thorough preparation it may give the wrong idea that the communist parties of Europe do not pay proper attention to the pressing problems of vital importance for the cause of detente and security on the continent, that they lack perspective and do not see a way out of the present serious situation worldwide. The achievement of detente, defence of the peoples' independence and security demand a realistic, highly responsible in-depth debate of the particularly complicated problems of the present international life as well as concerted actions so that all states and peoples may take part in their resolution.

That is why the Romanian Communist Party considers that the chief duty of the communist and workers' parties at present is to work intensely to achieve a nationwide unity of all progressive forces, to mobilize one's own people in the struggle for disarmament and peace and at the same time strengthen solidarity among them and expand their international collaboration with all democratic, progressive forces for the promotion of a new policy of detente and security.

Our party considers that a meeting of the communist parties of Europe, even if more limited in character, should be preceded by bilateral meetings, discussions and consultations between parties, with due consideration of each one's positions and points of view, with respect for the principles and norms of inter-party relations. That is why the Romanian Communist Party considers that it would be better for the Paris meeting to be postponed, to ensure its thorough preparation, or at least its character be changed to become a meeting providing for an exchange of opinions and consultations among parties in preparation for a subsequent meeting whose agenda should be fixed by common agreement. Should that be so, our party is ready to attend the Paris meeting and make its contribution to the preparation of a conference of the communist parties of Europe. However, if the wishes and proposals of some parties to ensure a thorough preparation of the meeting are disconsidered and the Paris meeting is held all the same, with the purpose of adopting a document that has not been prepared in common, the Romanian Communist Party considers that the necessary conditions are not met for it to take part in the meeting.

We would like to stress that, in our opinion, to hold the meeting in the circumstances when an important number of communist parties of Europe--that play an outstanding role in their own countries and in the political life of the continent--do not take part in it cannot lead to a strengthening of their unity. Certainly, if there are parties wishing by all means to take part in the scheduled meeting and do not agree to the proposals for its postponement and thorough preparation, it is their right to do as they think best. However, in keeping with the principles of inter-party relations, the participation or not in the scheduled meeting should not in the least affect the relations of collaboration between parties, damage in any way their international solidarity.

The Romanian Communist Party considers that more than at any other time is a wide and active mobilization of the broadest political and social forces, of public opinion as a whole, of the parliaments, governments and leaderships of the European states needed at present for disarmament, nuclear in the first place, firm respect for the national independence, continuation of the policy of detente and collaboration among states, of security and peace. The European countries in particular should take most responsible and firm action for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting. Only in that way can a new course be ensured in the political life of the continent and throughout the world, can efficient actions and measures be taken to achieve security and peace, disarmament, to find constructive solutions of the serious problems of the world today.

The Romanian Communist Party is determined to work steadfastly also in the future to strengthen solidarity and collaboration with the communist and workers' parties, as well as with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other parties, with all the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces, with all those who stand and militate for peace in the world, firmly founding this collaboration on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Reiterating most firmly the Romanian Communist Party's resolve to make its full contribution to the attainment of the peoples' highest desiderata of independence, security and peace, we express, dear friends, our comradely sentiments.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party

RADULESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH MUZENDA IN SALISBURY

AU212024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 21/4/1980--Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, had an interview in Harare with Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe. During the interview, joint satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation established between the peoples of the two countries in the years of the Zimbabwe people's national liberation fight, and it was considered that, the independenc of the state of Zimbabwe proclaimed, the relations between the two countries would strengthen and develop multilaterally in the mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and collaboration in the world.

Gheorghe Radulescu also met Edgar Tekere, minister of planning and manpower development, secretary-general of ZANU-[Zimbabwe African National Union] Patriotic Front. On the occasion, highlighted was the steady development of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and ZANU. At the same time, examined were the prospects of bilateral collaboration development, in the economic and cadre training fields in particular. He also had talks with B.T.C. Chidzero, minister of planning and economic development and with (Jzingai) Mutumbuka, minister of education and culture. Approached were questions regarding the development of the cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in specific domains of mutual interest.

VERDET RECEIVES NETHERLANDS FINANCE MINISTER

AU221347 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Alphons van der Stee, minister of finance of the Netherlands [title as heard], who visited our country. During the meeting, the two sides stressed the positive development of relations between Romania and the Netherlands, relations which are experiencing a continuous development following the talks and understandings concluded during the summit dialogues in Bucharest and Amsterdam.

In this context, the two sides stressed their joint desire to act to expand bilateral cooperation and collaboration at an economic and financial-banking level and within the IMF and IBRD. The two sides also discussed matters pertaining to certain phenomena and trends in the world economy.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL MACHINE-BUILDING ENTERPRISE

AU231031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/4/1980--This morning President Nicolae Ceausescu started a fresh working visit in Bucharest. It is focussed on the analysis of the actions taken in production and research for the assimilation of new types of highly efficient agricultural machines.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied on this visit by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and by Mayor-General of Bucharest municipality Gheorghe Pana. The first visited objective was the Semanatoarea enterprise, an important unit producing agricultural machines, where the guests analyzed together with the executives of the relevant ministry and of the Ministry of Agriculture the assimilation stage of some types of machines necessary to agriculture and first of all, of those for maize harvesting.

The visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu continues.

SECOND BULLETIN 22 APR: TITO IN 'CRITICAL' CONDITION

AU221835 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In the afternoon hours the state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has deteriorated and has entered a critical stage. The necessary medical measures are being taken.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

State of Shock, Comatose

LD231146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The state of health of the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito remains critical. In addition to the existing comatose state, comrade president has been in a state of shock since last night. The necessary medical measures are being taken.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

U.S. 'ULTIMATUM TO WESTERN EUROPE' FORESHADOWS NEW MONOLITHISM

AU221800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 80 p 8

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Ultimatum to Western Europe"]

[Text] The U.S. economic sanctions against Iran, coupled with the threat to use military force, have confronted the Western alliance with the greatest crisis of the last 30 years. Nothing shows that as much as the U.S. ultimatum to the Atlantic allies to join the sanctions if they want to continue to enjoy U.S. military protection.

It is an interesting fact that the allies are bowing to the ultimatum even though they do not agree with the U.S. measures in any of their details except on solidarity with the hostages held in Iran. It is yet another indication of the unequal relations within the alliance when the leading power determines the priorities and when bloc policy assumes precedence over the national interests of the individual member countries.

The problem naturally assumes wider dimensions. Are we not witnessing the appearance of a new course toward a monolithism of the blocs? For it is not difficult to conclude that monolithisms are mutually interdependent and that the big powers use the deterioration of the international situation, among other things, to impose discipline within their blocs and to define new interests and spheres of interest. If that is the prospect of development and the meaning of monolithism which is imposed by the leading powers within the blocs, then we can expect further deterioration of international relations.

The paradox of this kind of possible development is all the greater because the leading powers are resorting to demonstrations of power at the time of an obvious weakening of their own positions both in the economic and the political fields. The danger of militant confrontations, too, is all the greater because it is only the military capacities of the big powers that are being strengthened.

As is known, the United States formed the NATO pact at the time of its military superiority and the enormous economic difficulties of the West European countries devasted by war. [paragraph continues]

The excuse was that the arming of Western Europe and the direct presence of the U.S. Army would prevent an alleged frontal attack by the USSR.

Western Europe hastily accepted the "protection" which was followed by U.S. economic penetration. That led, among other things, to a division of Germany, to cold war and to the support for all American actions all the way until the time when the United States lost its military and economic superiority, suffered a defeat in Vietnam and began to pursue a policy of detente with the USSR, instead of the previous confrontation. Clearly Western Europe has extensively used American policies and difficulties to strengthen detente, peace and security in Europe, to strengthen "the policy toward the East" and direct agreements with the USSR, to strengthen its own economic and trade potentials and to diversify its interests and policies throughout the world.

What then is the reason for wavering in face of American pressure at the time when the United States is demonstrating its weakness (and, in the opinion of Western Europe, a wrong policy) in relation to Iran? What is involved here is probably the reaction to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, that is, a fear of the threat that the United States might "lift its hands" from further military protection of Western Europe. It seems that this fear permeates to the greatest extent the leading circles of West Germany whose statesmen are already expressing their readiness to bow to American pressure on Iran even at the cost of great damage to their own country.

On the other hand an interesting characteristic of the situation is that the United States can no longer expect compactness [kompaktnost] among its allies that all American partners express a readiness to undertake certain sanctions against Iran but at the same time seek ways of keeping the sanctions limited, that they oppose a military blockade of Iran and that they do not want to interrupt the process of detente with the USSR, whose military action in Afghanistan they condemn increasingly more sharply. Hence the importance which all of Western Europe attaches to the forthcoming visit of Andrey Gromyko to Paris and to the forthcoming visit of Chancellor Schmidt to Moscow. In the search for a compromise it is Iran that is threatened most, at least as long as the American election campaign lasts.

U.S. OFFICIALS DISAPPOINTED OVER EC IRAN MEASURES

AU231254 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The first measures of a diplomatic boycott of Iran adopted by the foreign ministers of the nine West European countries have been met with a rather reserved attitude among U.S. officials. A spokesman of the State Department has said that yesterday's decision was welcome, while certain high officials did not conceal their disappointment.

UPCOMING GROMYKO VISIT TO FRANCE ANALYZED

LD222335 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Here are more details about an event taking place tomorrow which the world is understandably anticipating with considerable attention:

This is Sime Vuckovic, TANJUG correspondent in Paris. Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, is arriving in Paris tomorrow. Thus, a dialogue will begin between the Soviet Union and a Western power at the highest level to date since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan. The events in Afghanistan will in fact be the main theme of the 3-day French-Soviet talks. The publicity about the visitor is great but not the expectations from him.

Perhaps the pessimism in Paris political circles is (?overly) unfounded, because one still has to see what he is arriving with. Perhaps he is coming with an idea which would mark the beginning of the unravelling of the Afghan crisis.

The French recall that no one in the West has manifested as much flexibility and attentiveness as they have following the Soviet military move towards Afghanistan. Therefore they consider themselves particularly disillusioned because their hopes about an early withdrawal of Soviet troops have so far been in vain.

The feeling here is that French reactions in Moscow are praised but not taken into consideration. If Moscow does not desire a change to take place in France's mood and France's rapprochement with Carter's so-called firm strategy, then the time has come for the Soviet Government to make a more tangible gesture of good will. All this cannot be without consequences on European soil, either. The hosts warned their guest in advance by pointing out to him that the entire structure of detente and of relations between East and West could be shaken if the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan continues.

WORLD TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD221302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG)--A World Trade Union Conference on Development opened here today bringing together representatives of 130 national, regional and international trade union organizations, from 95 countries.

The major part of the delegations are at the highest level. The Spanish workers' commissions delegation is headed by General Secretary Marcelino Camacho, the Soviet trade union delegation by Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Pimenov, while the World Trade Union Federation's delegation is headed by Secretary-General Enrico Pastorino.

The conference was opened by member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Josip Franic, and the participants of the conference were welcomed by the President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic on behalf of Yugoslavia as host country.

Djuranovic Opening Session Address

LD221840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0818 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--We see the significance of your conference not only in the importance of development problems with which you will concern yourselves and in the seriousness of the international moment in which [words indistinct] in the special quality and range of your meeting, in the fact that you represent the working class of the world, that is, those strata of the world population who are interested most in the quickest and the most successful overcoming of the economic crises shaking the world, because it is the working class which carries the main burden of all difficulties and represents the main victim of economic crises and conflicts of all kinds. This was stated by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] this morning as he greeted the participants in the World Trade Union Conference on Development on behalf of President Tito, of the FEC and of all nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia.

Having stressed that the latest development of the international situation confirms the importance and the policy role of the movement of nonaligned countries as an irreplaceable independent and global factor in international relations--despite the pressures to which it is exposed and the difficulties which it faces--Djuranovic said that the nonaligned countries represented a constructive factor in the struggle for peace, security, peaceful coexistence and equal international cooperation, and for new and more equitable international relations.

He said that despite the present unfavorable developments in international relations--characterized by serious aggravation as a result of broader manifestation of the basic contradictions which the world is facing today--it is becoming increasingly clear that the majority of the countries and peoples are interested in a peaceful overcoming of international conflicts and in broad international cooperation.

The resistance and struggle against all aspects of domination, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism and apartheid is expanding and gaining in strength, said the president of the FEC and efforts to establish international relations in which all should take part on an equal footing, independently of their size and power, are waxing stronger.

Tomorrow's world, according to Djuranovic, should reflect all the major changes through which mankind is passing today so that our planet can satisfy the aspirations and needs of all its inhabitants. A special contribution is given to this struggle by numerous political and democratic movements among which a prominent place is taken by the trade unions and their many activities, whose objective is to expand international cooperation and friendship, bring peoples and nations closer together and make them understand each other, and to consolidate world peace.

Your conference, said Djuranovic, is devoted to an examination of development problems in the world and to the establishment of different international economic relations which are new in terms of their substance. This is a daily preoccupation of our country too. Yugoslavia attaches enormous importance to the solution of these problems because economic difficulties are becoming increasingly great and the crisis of international economic relations is deepening. The absence of serious progress in the solution of burning problems of the developing countries is one of the basic causes of tension in the world. Present efforts in the direction of establishing a new international economic system have not produced any significant results because of the unreadiness, primarily of the industrially developed countries, essentially to change existing unequal economic relations.

We in Yugoslavia are deeply convinced that the elimination of the crisis into which a major part of the world economy has plunged, and also a genuine and lasting solution of the essential problems of the developing countries, can be attained only as a result of very broad international cooperation on the basis of new relations that will suit the present phase of the historic development of mankind.

The FEC president added that unfortunately the richer nations still refuse to accept this fact of life and resist essential changes to existing international economic relations. Furthermore, economic problems which are of interest to the entire world most frequently continue to be resolved within the narrow circle of the strongest countries without the participation of and bypassing the interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

The nonaligned and other developing countries, said Djuranovic, launched an initiative for a global solution to the most important problems of the world economy and of international economic relations by proposing that negotiations on international economic cooperation and preparations for a new international development strategy begin during the ensuing decade.

The developing countries and the nonaligned movement are convinced that political and economic problems are deeply interdependent, that they are reciprocally linked and that security, peace and stability in the world are impossible without radical changes in today's unequal international political and economic relations.

These countries, the Yugoslav leader stressed, rightly believe that the existing political conflicts and economic disruptions in the international economic relations either do not justify the stand that on their account economic problems cannot be resolved. On the contrary, the very existence of all these difficulties calls for big joint efforts in order to open up new paths of economic and social development on foundations of new relations.

This path inevitably leads through structural changes in the world economy and in the international division of labor and through industrialization of the developing countries and the solution of the problems of the transfer of technology, solution of burning problems in the field of raw materials, energy and international trade, and also through overcoming protectionism, regional encapsulation and monopoly by multinational companies and through a reform of the international credit-monetary system.

According to Djuranovic, solution of the problem on these foundations will make it possible for the present extreme development disparities to be reduced essentially by the end of this century without jeopardizing, in so doing, normal development of all parts of the international community including the industrially developed countries. He added that fortunately the concept is beginning to be overcome that a faster development of the developing countries will threaten the economic and social development of the industrial countries and the standard of living and employment of the working class in the developed part of the world.

In fact, it is the other way round, said Djuranovic: Living conditions, opportunities for fuller employment and social progress by the workers in the industrially developed countries today are increasingly called into question because of the uneven development in the world and because of the difficulties of the developing countries [words indistinct] because of market (?disruptions), inadequate energy and raw material sources, etc. The trade unions can make an invaluable contribution to spreading this fact and to backing it up with argument, said the FEC president.

Ending his welcoming address to representatives of trade unions from all the parts of the world, to whom he wished full success in this undertaking, Djuranovic said:

There is no doubt that this big international gathering will make a major contribution and exercise a significant and greatly required influence on the international public also in the domain of international development and economic relations. Herein lie its great significance, importance and opportunities, a new dimension of your actions and a new chance for international development and understanding, and for the prosperity and progress of all the working people whom you represent here.

Spiljak Speech

ID221854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG)--"This conference is to contribute to the strengthening of the role of trade unions within national and international frameworks and the definition of common objectives in the fields of the development and reform of international economic relations." With these words, president of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia and host to the conference, Mika Spiljak, addressed the participants of the world trade union conference which opened in Belgrade this morning.

He reminded the participants that the idea of holding this conference was conceived at a meeting of a group of trade unions of nonaligned countries in Algeria seven years ago.

Spiljak stressed that at this moment, two factors made this conference necessary--firstly, the deterioration of the world economic crisis with all its repercussions on the working class and, secondly, the forthcoming 11th UN General Assembly special session. Spiljak added that "in such circumstances it would be unforgivable if the international trade union movement stayed aside or acted in a divided way.

"A concerted action of the world trade unions is also necessary because negotiations between governments have reached a blind alley. If this situation continues a real catastrophe could come about," Spiljak said.

Spiljak stressed that the Belgrade conference is the "gathering and representative" of those social strata which are the most affected by the current unfavourable development of international economic relations. He went on to say that although the developed countries bar the disturbances in the world economy more easily, this in no way means that the working class or the capitalist countries does not suffer the consequences of such development. In addition, he stressed, nor is the working class of socialist countries, to which the social system offers greater possibilities for the eradication of negative effects of the current trends in the world economy, immune from the consequences of the crisis. He did, however, emphasize that it is the developing countries which are the most affected and in them--the working population.

Yugoslav trade unions, Spiljak recalled, have always stressed that there are no true contrasts between the workers of developed and developing countries. "The development, progress and prosperity of the former, if it is correctly directed and used, also means greater possibilities for the development, progress and prosperity of the latter," Spiljak said.

It is for this reason that we have not gathered here to discuss the past, Spiljak said, or that which divides us "but to turn to the future and concrete common activities in order to bring about a change in the current state of affairs and to achieve common goals."

In this spirit are both the invitation document and the draft declaration which has been submitted to the participants and which was elaborated after extensive consultation an on the basis of many proposals.

The world trade union conference, Spiljak considers, must insist on social dimensions of development, that is on the need for it to be based on social justice and to serve the interests of the working man. The conference must establish the real links between the various development aspects and the new international economic order, despite the pluralism of the situation and the interests within nations and amongst them.

"We are convinced that we shall be able to reach concensus on a declaration which will sum up common views, positions and experience. Such a declaration would make it possible for us to bring our strategy into line without limiting thereby anyone's freedom in action," Spiljak concluded.

Leaders at Opening Session

ID221814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The formal session which opened the international Trade Union Conference on Development ended at about 1200.

The speakers at the formal session expressed their sincere sympathies with the peoples of Yugoslavia because of their concern over the health of President Tito, whose merits, as Luciano Lama, secretary general of the Italian General Confederation of Labor stated, extended far beyond the borders of his country, making him a citizen of the world and a great president and statesman.

The first session of the conference of world trade unions was attended by Milos Minic, Todo Kurtovic, Aleksandr Grlickov, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Zivorad Kovacevic and other personalities.

The conference is to resume work this afternoon--in plenum where a general debate on the problems of the development and on the role of the trade unions in their solution will be conducted, and in the "all-comers committee"--the working body of the conference for drafting the final document in which all delegations may take part.

VECERNJE NOVOSTI OUTLINES, LAUDS DEFENSE CAPABILITY

ID221715 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG)--According to classic military concepts, in a case of war Yugoslavia could mobilize into its army four and a half million people (20 percent of its population). But since the whole Yugoslav defence concept is "non-classic," the formula for calculating the number of soldiers is different. If need be, the whole active population of Yugoslavia, that is, over nine million people, would be able to present organized armed resistance. This was one of conclusions put forward in a series of articles on the question of defense published in the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI under the common heading "Yugoslavia--Impenetrable Bastion for Every Aggression."

The standing army represents the smaller part of this army--the territorial units, the "army without barracks," accounting for the part encompassing the most people. Despite to be the greatest will and desire open [as received] on this issue, at this moment it is very difficult to estimate the exact number of these troops. It is, however, certain that in the first moment of aggression, more than two million troops would be ready to defend the country with their number increasing three-fold only a few hours after the mobilization. The number of armed forces would further increase depending on the development of the conflict.

The power of the territorial army does not however, lie only in its numbers. It "covers" every square kilometre of the country, and, by virtue of being equipped with various up-to-date arms, has surpassed its former "infantry form." Even during the extensive maneuvers held under the name "Freedom 71," the territorial army was armed mostly with carbines and light machine guns. In less than one decade it, in the context of infantry arms, has come closer to the Yugoslav People's Army. The territorial army today is armed with semi-automatic rifles, sub-machine guns, rocket launchers, recoilless and anti-aircraft guns. Recently, it has been equipped also with planes, which, in case of war, would be able to carry out auxiliary and battle tasks. Tens of marine units, formed in many regions on the coast, have also been incorporated into the territorial army.

The territorial defense of only one municipality in the Sava River Basin can, with its bazookas and other antiarmour weapons, engage about 200 armoured vehicles. There are about 500 municipalities in Yugoslavia and if only every tenth achieves such a level of efficiency, tens of thousands of tanks would be checked. If one has in mind that the antiarmour units and means of the army are much greater than in the territorial army, one gains a more complete image of the mighty pincers into which the enemy armoured wedges would fall. Yugoslavia's invincibility is therefore not only a patriotic conviction but is based on facts. Such defense bastions have been erected as to ensure us a safe future, concludes the daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

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